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GENERAL NOTES.

The Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*) in New York Harbor.—On August 31, 1899, five Black Terns were shot at Bedloes Island, New York Harbor. The two that I skinned, both males, had been eating small fish. Others of the same species were seen subsequently in the same locality at about same date.—L. S. FOSTER, *New York City*.

Capture of the Brown Pelican in Wyoming.—I have to record the capture of *Pelecanus fuscus* upon one of the city reservoirs of Cheyenne, Wyoming, on July 12, one individual, a female, which was alone. The bird was in poor flesh and apparently had about completed moulting. Two or three of her rectrices were less than half grown and each wing showed two or three old brown primaries and two or three old brown secondaries not yet shed. Head and neck uniform slate gray. Measurements as follows: Culmen, 11.12; wing, 20.00; length, 49.00 inches. I do not know of any other captures of this species in Wyoming, or, for that matter, in any intermountain State, in this or contiguous latitudes. I am not familiar with the species, but think the uniform brown head and neck would indicate immaturity, but the few worn and much darker quills of the wings and the partly moulted tail offer conclusive evidence against the suggestion that the bird is of the present year. I have mounted the specimen and placed it in the Cheyenne High School collection.—FRANK BOND, *Cheyenne, Wyo.*

The Little Blue Heron (*Ardea cærulea*) in Connecticut.—On July 21, 1899, I saw no less than seven individuals of this species, all young birds, in white plumage. On the 25th I secured one, and a few days later another; there were five shot all together. The remaining two left and were not seen again. The flock spent about two weeks here, feeding on the salt marshes. This is the first and only time that I have met with *Ardea cærulea*, in Connecticut.—ARTHUR WILLIAM BROCKWAY, *Old Lyme, Conn.*

The Green Heron Breeding in Ontario.—Very little seems to be known of the breeding habits of the Green Heron (*Ardea virescens*) in Ontario, and its presence is not often noted north of the southern parts of the Province—McIlwraith makes the general statement that it breeds near Dunville, the St. Clair Flats, and at Hamilton. This summer we have located it in a spot fully eighty miles north of these places and there is reason to believe that it breeds at several points in this locality. Early in June the Rev. C. J. Young of Lansdowne, Ont., informed me

that he had located several Green Herons at Charleston Lake in the County of Leeds, and had obtained positive proof that they were breeding there. On June 14, 1899, we visited the lake together and investigated a grove of young trees which was partly submerged as a result of the blocking up of the outlet to the lake. The flooded territory was anything but an inviting field for investigation, even by enthusiastic ornithologists, as it was almost impossible to shove a punt through the tangle; to wade in slime and water three or four feet deep was not an attractive occupation, and the presence of clouds of mosquitoes made a long stay in the vicinity out of the question. We had not penetrated the tangle many yards before a deserted nest was seen; twenty yards or so further on was a second nest, and while we approached it a Green Heron flew to it, but immediately departed on seeing the intruders.

The nest was a platform of sticks, placed nine feet from the water in an ash sapling. After considerable difficulty, the eggs, five in number, were secured and proved to be somewhat advanced in incubation. The millions of mosquitoes and the impenetrable nature of the grove made further investigation impossible, although we saw several Green Herons. The probability is that other nests existed. In another locality we found two nests, one of which had recently contained eggs.

Two Herons were noticed at this place, and it is evident from what we learned that these birds are comparatively common about Charleston Lake. Not wishing to disturb the birds after having satisfactorily established the fact that these Herons breed as far north as the County of Leeds, we declined further contest with the battalions of mosquitoes, whose breeding and other habits are too well known to require further investigation.—C. K. CLARKE, M. D., *Kingston, Ont.*

White-tailed Hawk in Arizona.—Two years ago, while crossing the desert between Florence and Red Rock, I found a nest of the White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus sennetti*) upon which the bird was sitting. The nest held a single egg, far advanced in incubation. The parent was not secured. The past spring I shot here at Phoenix a fine male of this species, thus showing beyond any doubt that it occurs in Arizona as an annual breeder and not merely as an accidental straggler.—G. F. BRENNINGER, *Phoenix, Arizona.*

A Phenomenal Flight of Hawks.—Early on the morning of August 29, 1899, while hunting Bartramian Sandpipers on the hay bottom southwest of Neligh, I was surprised to see the portion of the bottom bordering the Elkhorn River fairly covered with, what I then thought, an exceedingly large flock of Crows. But the few individuals who occasionally arose and lazily flapped their wings for a short distance had the flight of Hawks; and Hawks they proved to be, in extraordinary numbers. The majority were resting upon the ground, but each fence post had its occupant, and some were in the neighboring trees. They appeared to be